

THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

REGULAR MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOLUME 13.

BISBEE, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1911

NUMBER 272

QUEZON THINKS FILIPINOS CAN RULE WISELY

Delegate from Islands Will
Make Extra Effort to Se-
cure Independence for
His People

SAYS DECISION RESTS
WITH THE AMERICANS

Declares "Little Brown Men"
- Know What They Want
and Should be Trusted
With Freedom

(By Victor Elliott.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Mansel L. Quezon is a man with a mission. He is representative of eight million people who desire liberty.

As one of the Philippine commissioners who has a seat on the floor of the house of representatives and enjoying the privileges extended to territorial delegates in congress, Delegate Quezon is making it his duty to single handed fight for the independence of the Philippine Islands. He knows that he can only carry his point when the American people themselves become thoroughly acquainted with the "little brown brothers," and are convinced that the Filipino is capable of self government.

There are two Philippine commissioners, one selected by the general assembly of the Philippine legislature, the members of which are elected by the 5,000,000 people of the islands, and the other selected by the Philippine senate, created by the appointment of its members by the American officials in the islands who are at the head of affairs. The legislature, or assembly has its representative, Senator Quezon. The senate has as its delegate in congress Senator Benito Legarda.

Independence When Ready.
Senator Legarda believes that a period of occupation is the right thing; that independence is a good thing when the Filipino people are prepared. Senator Legarda is a millionaire, and one of the wealthiest men in the islands.

Senator Quezon is only 32 years of age, and is not wealthy. He believes that his people are ready for self government now and that the American people will not compel congress to give the Philippines their liberty at once, he wants a definite time fixed, a time set not further away than ten years, in which independence shall be given them.

Less than two years ago Senator Quezon came to Washington as one of the "Filipino resident commissioners." He could not read or speak English so that he could be understood. Today he can speak it fluently and has a vocabulary that would make a college professor envious.

Twice he has addressed the house. Both times he demanded the independence of the islands. His speeches, brief and to the point, were well received by the members, but he soon realized that independence would only come when the American people were awakened, and instructed their representatives and senators to act. Now he is engaged in a personal campaign of education among individual congressmen. He is taking them, one at a time, and begging of each that they give ear to the situation and make the Philippines an independent people.

"American occupation of the Philippines," said Senator Quezon, "is of the greatest benefit to the Filipinos. Still, these benefits, great as they are, can never make the Filipinos free, for they are not governed by themselves, but are still under foreign rule. American citizens love nothing better than liberty and freedom. If they love freedom for themselves, however, why should they deny it to others?"

Filipinos Are Capable.
The Philippine question, to date, he explained, is whether or not the Filipinos are capable of managing their own affairs, of creating a republic that can weather all political storms. "That argument," he continued, "with much show of feeling is an eternal argument, used by any people that have another people under their control, and used by the

ANGELS GET REVENGE ON PORTLAND AT LAST

At Los Angeles—
R. H. E.
Portland 1 4 3
Los Angeles 5 6 0
Archer, Arlett and Kuhn; Klein and Smith.

At San Francisco—
R. H. E.
Verdon 2 6 3
San Francisco 11 17 1
Willett and Brown; Suter and Schmitt.

At Sacramento—
R. H. E.
Oakland 7 8 3
Sacramento 4 9 4
Christian and Pierce; Dyran, Nourse, Thomas and LaLonde.

English when trying to curtail the independence of the Americans."

He maintained that as a practical question, the Filipinos have proven their ability to manage their own affairs and continue in argument as follows:

"The first sign is love of liberty, as inherent in nations as in man. A boy is content to remain at home under the care of his parents, and the first sign that man gives of his maturity is the development of his own love of liberty."

"A nation is the same as a man when it begins to feel the love of liberty and to struggle for it, the signs indicate that the country is going into political life, and soon it must be made independent. For 300 years the Filipinos, in spite of the misrule of the Spaniards, were happy and contented, never trying to become free. This was true, because there was no large Spanish army stationed in the islands, and the soldiers were all natives with the exception of about 2000 Spaniards. The Filipinos patiently bore the misrule of the Spaniards because they had not learned what freedom and justice were."

As time advanced, however, and education spread through the islands, they began to feel the heavy burden of Spanish rule, and hesitated to try to secure concessions. They wanted justice and better judgment, but the Spaniards would not listen, and the Filipinos found it necessary to resort to that time honored axiom, which states that when the connection between the mother country becomes burdensome to the people of the colonies the people can cut the connection."

Why They Fought Americans.

"In the struggle that followed, the Filipinos were finally successful, with the aid of the Americans. The final struggle against the Americans was apparently suicidal, but the Filipinos never thought they could win. They fought to stamp upon the pages of history their love of liberty. After the Filipinos conquered the islands, they established a government of their own, republican in form, with a constitution that was liberal and democratic. When war came with the United States the Filipino government was smashed. At present, however, the Filipinos have municipal governments composed entirely of natives who are elected by direct vote. Official reports will bear out the statement that the municipalities are successful. As is universally admitted it is not a national government that is difficult to run, but a municipal government. Municipal government is the root of all government, and where the ability of the people to govern themselves is best shown."

Let Them Sink or Swim.
"This is the evidence which the Filipinos have given of their ability to govern themselves. They have given no more because the opportunities have not been given them. You never see a man swimming unless you put him in the water. Give the Filipinos, tomorrow, the power to elect a Philippine commission and they will elect the men best qualified to serve their country, and, furthermore, they will one and all do everything in their power to make the country happy and prosperous. There are various ideas as to the best form of government, ranging from monarchy to the referendum, and it is impossible for people to agree as to which is the best form. The question is practical, and theoretical, and why is good government for one people may not be good government for another. That is a good government which best cares for the people which it governs."

TO VINDICATE THE PONY.

DENVER, March 31.—To prove the supremacy of the western cow pony, three Colorado cow boys, G. A. Merse, George Harris and John Goblin, will ride from Denver to New York City, starting April 8, with only six horses to their string. They hope to reach New York in eight weeks.

CONTRACT WIFE NELD AFTER INQUEST OVER VICTIM OF MORPHINE

Wealthy Kansas Man May
Have Been Murdered in
Nogales Saturday

CASE TO BE PROBED MORE

NOGALES, March 31.—The coroner's jury in the case of Gillette Wheatly, a reputed wealthy Wellington, Kan., man, who died here Saturday, returned a verdict of death, as the result of a large quantity of morphine being administered by parties unknown.

A woman, claiming to be the contract wife of Wheatly, testified she heard the latter snoring loudly, and falling to asleep when she tried, summoned a physician, who pronounced the man dead. The woman's actions aroused suspicion and she was placed under arrest and is still held in jail.

It was learned later, the name of the woman is L. Bettis Gillette, and that she first met Wheatly on a train from Portland to San Francisco in October, 1909. Later they corresponded, and in November, 1910, met again in Williams, Ariz., and had been together ever since. The woman has been a hospital nurse in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Yokohama and Hong Kong. She holds a marriage contract, also a contract to be paid \$20,000 within a specified time. A son of Wheatly claims that both papers are forgeries.

During the coroner's hearing the woman was very cool. Cross examined, she evaded many direct questions, gave names and places visited, also claimed to be an expert dealer in western lands, having made a study of irrigation problems. The woman is being held pending further investigations, but no charge is filed against her.

KIDNAPERS CHASED BY POSSE BENT UPON APPLYING THE NOOSE

Compel Las Vegas Father to
Pay Them \$12,000 Ran-
som for Child

GANG HAS A BAD RECORD

LAS VEGAS, N. M., March 31.—Headed for the so called "bad lands" near the Oklahoma line, four bandits, who kidnaped the two year old son of A. T. Rogers, Jr., a prominent attorney of this city, and compelled the payment of \$12,000 ransom, are tonight closely pursued by a posse with prospect of a conflict before morning.

Bloodhounds are being used in the chase and have been kept close to the trail. A telephone message from the Bell ranch 60 miles northeast, said tonight that four men believed to be the bandits, passed near the ranch, riding at full gallop in a desperate effort to elude the posse.

Cowboys at the Bell ranch, upon learning of the kidnapping, immediately organized a posse and started trailing the fugitives. Then sent back word they had nooses primed for a lynching in case the kidnappers were captured. The kidnappers, from description, are believed to be members of a desperate gang of post office and bank robbers, all ex convicts, who will sell their lives dearly. A reward of \$20,000 has been offered for their capture, dead or alive.

AEROPLANE DEMOLISHED
CHATEAU ROUX, France, March 31.—Captain Ballinger, who started today to fly from Pau to Paris, which is 135 miles from Paris.

Lieut. De Malher, a companion aviator, fell before reaching here. His machine was demolished but the aviator was uninjured. De Rose, a third aviator, left Libourne for Chateau Roux this afternoon.

EXTRA SESSION ONLY TWO DAYS OFF, WILL TRY OUT DEMOCRATS

For the First Time in Sixteen
Years the Party Controls
the House

POLITICAL REVOLUTION

Democratic Success in Future
Depends Much on Course
Adopted Now

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—

With the opening of the extra session called to act on the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada, but two days away senators and representatives from near and far arrived in Washington today by every train. Baggage trucks, overloaded with trunks, proclaimed to the people of the streets that law-making is about to be resumed. The board of house keepers and the restaurant proprietors again have put on smiles, for they are promised good business during a good part of the summer.

As this will be an altogether new congress, the Sixty-second, a complete reorganization will be necessary. The swearing in of members and other work of a similar character probably will occupy the whole of the first day. Wednesday is likely to be devoted to both houses to reading of President Taft's message, which, according to common belief, will be confined to two subjects—Canadian reciprocity and the tariff commission. After that the lawmakers should be able to get down to business immediately, providing the democratic plans for the organization of the house go through as smoothly as the party leaders anticipate.

New Hands Rule.

Apart from the importance of the prospective legislation the session promises to be a very important one, principally by reason of the fact that the democrats are to be the ruling power in the house after sixteen continuous years of control of that body by the republican party. The dynasty of Reed, Henderson and Cannon has passed and the scepter now passes to untried hands. New rules of procedure, the result of revolution in the last congress, are to be tried out and the question of the movement is whether arbitrary power in legislation is to be curtailed still further.

The new congress contains 111 new members—19 senators and 122 representatives. The proportion of the two parties in both houses has undergone great changes. In the Sixty-first congress the senate was composed of 59 republicans and 33 democrats, the house of 219 republicans and 172 democrats. In the house this majority is completely reversed. The democrats now number 227, the republicans 163, while there is one representative of the social democratic party. In the senate the change was less sweeping, but even there the democrats have gained nine members, so that they now number 42 and the republicans 59.

The changes in the membership of the senate are the greatest that have taken place at any time since seceding Southern states sent new senators immediately after the close of the civil war. The extra session will find in the upper house a score of new faces, or more than a fifth of the whole body. Of these about one-third are republicans and the remainder democrats.

The Democratic Strength.
Of the 122 new members of the house, seventy-eight are democrats, forty-three are republicans, and one is a social democrat. Of the republicans, thirty-five are taking the places of other republicans, either regular or insurgent, and eight are taking places previously held by democrats. Of the seventy-eight new democrats, twenty-three are succeeding other democrats, while fifty-five have places which in the Sixty-first congress were held by republicans. The social democrat, Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, also succeeds a republican.

The attitude of the new senate to reciprocity with Canada, since no action on the matter was taken by the Sixty-first congress, cannot be forecasted with certainty. There is little doubt, however, that the lower branch of the new congress will be

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WOLGAST MAKES BIG MONKEY OF LA GRAVE AFTER FIVE ROUNDS

San Francisco Man Battered
All Over the Ring by
the Champion

SECONDS END SPECTACLE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Light Weight Champion Ad. Wolgast made short work of Anton La Grave, the local fighter, here to night. Wolgast battered his opponent about the ring, landing whenever and wherever he chose. La Grave's seconds threw up the sponge after about two minutes of fighting in the fifth round, as it was palpably apparent that their charge would not last the round out.

The fight by rounds:
Round 1—Wolgast crouched low, tapped his man lightly several times. The champion drove a solid left to the jaw and they mixed at close range, Wolgast landing a right and left to body and head. The champion covered up cleverly then landed almost at will on his opponent's body and jaw. La Grave appeared very nervous and made no showing whatever.

Round 2—The Cadillac boy rushed the "Butchertown idol" from one end of the ring to the other, planting solid lefts and rights to the body. In the end of the rushes he drove La Grave almost through the ropes with a left hook to the jaw and a moment later sent his man prone with a similar punch in the same place. When La Grave got to his feet Wolgast waded in, bombarding the practically defeated local man with every variety of blows. The going found La Grave staggering blindly.

Round 3—La Grave came up trembling like a leaf. Wolgast drove his man against the ropes with a rain of blows which all but sent him to the floor. La Grave then found shelter in a welcome clinch. The respite was short lived and the champion kept up a cease less tattoo and La Grave went to his corner wobbling.

Round 4—Wolgast chased his opponent around the ring and sent him to the floor thrice with left and right hooks to the jaw. La Grave took the count on each occasion. The spectators began to yell "stop it—stop it." La Grave went down for the fourth time, but the round ended, saving him from certain defeat.

Round 5—Wolgast went right after his man and the latter closed in, hoping thereby to avoid the heavy punishment being administered. Wolgast drove in short, snappy right and lefts until La Grave's seconds tossed a towel into the ring.

Willie Meehan, of San Francisco, was given the decision over "Hobo" Dougherty, a protegee and sparring partner of Champion Ad. Wolgast, at the end of ten rounds of hurricane milling. The match was a slugging affair from start to finish and Meehan out slugged the easterner.

Burns Out Classed.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Abe Attell, feather weight champion, out classed Frankie Burns, the bantam weight of Jersey City, at the National Sporting club tonight. Attell took the risk of making 118 pounds at ringside, which he did, for the first time since he became champion of his class.

Although Burns was the aggressor, the champion with his ring generalship out pointed him, notwithstanding that his left arm was rendered almost useless by the lefts which Burns delivered on his elbow and shoulders in the fourth and sixth rounds.

In the ninth round Attell sent Burns to the floor with a right swing for the count of nine and it was exactly the same blow with which he turned the trick again in the final round.

BALL PLAYERS MIX IT

ATLANTA, Ga., March 31.—Fist fights again today marked the game between the New York Nationals and the Atlanta Southern leaguers, O'Dell, of Atlanta, and Devlin, of New York, both third basemen, being the participants. The trouble was checked before it reached proportion of yesterday's mix up and without any of the players being the worse for the battle.

JUDGE O'GORMAN IS NAMED SENATOR; NEW YORK DEADLOCK ENDS

Distinguished Jurist Wins the
Prize at Hands of Demo-
crats Last Night

HAS 112 VOTES OUT OF 192

New Senator Is Recognized
As a Tammany Man by
the Leaders

ALBANY, March 31.—Supreme Court Justice James A. O'Gorman, of New York, a democrat, was elected United States senator by the legislature, tonight on the 64th joint ballot, after a deadlock lasting since January 6.

O'Gorman received 112 votes out of 192 cast. Chauncey M. Depew, his republican opponent, received 80. Necessary for choice 97.

At the close of a day of almost continuous negotiations the insurgents capitulated and Justice O'Gorman was elected. A few minutes before the ballot was cast, Justice O'Gorman's designation from the bench was filed at the office of the secretary of state as a constitutional provision would have prohibited his election while holding the office of justice of the supreme court.

While applause marked the end of the long contest, legislators driven from the state capital by Wednesday's fire quickly adopted a resolution adjourning until April 17.

Governor Is Pleased.

Governor Dix tonight expressed gratification at the result. Chas. F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, who for weeks has been striving to bring about the election of Mr. Sheehan, expressed himself as highly pleased at the outcome. Last night it was understood a senator would be elected today from a list of eleven submitted by the insurgents. Early in the morning, Murphy came to Albany and coincidentally reports were spread that Justice O'Gorman had been selected as the choice of the democratic organization. The insurgents who had about made up their minds to enter the caucus upon assurance that no names would be submitted outside of their list of eleven, balked in his changed program. They failed to appear in the morning caucus and postponement was had until 3 o'clock. Meantime the committee representing the regulars was arguing with the insurgents who were in conference at the home of their leader, Senator Roosevelt, and finally fourteen of them voted to put an end to the struggle by accepting Justice O'Gorman. One did not vote and the other eight recorded against. About 3 o'clock the caucus reconvened. As the insurgents filed into the chamber, a burst of applause greeted them.

"It's O'Gorman," some one yelled, then the din became deafening, and O'Gorman it was, when the first ballot was concluded. The result showed a total of 109 present, votes, apportioned this way:

James A. O'Gorman, 63; William F. Sheehan, 36; Isadore Straus, 5; D. Cady Herrick, 4; John D. Kernan, 3; Alton B. Parker, 1; William Sulzer, 1. The vote for O'Gorman was then made unanimous.

Senators Roosevelt and Burd, followed by other insurgents who had not participated in the caucus, filed into the chamber to mingle in the cheers, and jeers.

"Tammanee."

"Tammanee," sang out some one, and half the members joined in the chorus drowning the voice of the speaker. In vain he pounded the desk with the gavel. Members were hugging one another in joy at this ending of the weary struggle and they continued to howl and sing and scream.

"The house will please be in order," persisted the speaker.

"Yow," screamed the assemblage.

"Tammanee, Tammanee."

It was some minutes before quiet could be restored and the formal ratification of the caucus action began. When the name of senator Brackett, minority leader was called he arose and taunted the insurgents by saying that after they had refused to support one man, the choice of a majority of the party, because of his relations with Tammany's Hall, they had finally joined in the election of one who has been in

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POWDER GIVES OUT AND FIGHT COMES TO END

Battle Lasting Several Days
in Sonora Stops When
Rebels Use Their Last
Cartridges

REPORT OF CARNAGE
MUCH EXAGGERATED

All Kinds of Rumors Coming
from Both Sides Are Of-
ficially Declared to be
Untrue

EL PASO, Tex., March 31.—The most important battle of the Mexican insurrection fought so far in the state of Sonora has ended after stubborn fighting, which began Monday near the towns of Ures and San Rafael. Although the rebels outnumbered the federals, their ammunition became exhausted. The federals were able to obtain reinforcements and additional ammunition from Hermosillo and the insurgents were compelled to abandon the field.

Losses on both sides were heavy, but the reports of the killed and injured are greatly exaggerated, as it is known that not more than 100 were killed on both sides. Reports of Mexican authorities that the federals gained a decisive victory in the first day's fight, is denied by mail advices from Hermosillo, to which town the federal wounded had been taken. The movements of the insurgents after the battle are unknown.

Rumor Denied.

The rumor that rebels captured the town of San Benito is denied officially by Governor Cuellar at Hermosillo, who also states there was no fighting at the town of Ures itself. The report that Hermosillo is threatened by a rebel force is also unconfirmed. Persistent but unsubstantial rumors are current that Juarez will be attacked soon.

Numerous bands of insurgents have crossed the border near El Paso from the United States recently. Juan N. Medina, a former officer of the Mexican army, is said to be in command of one of these bands.

Mail advices from Torreon report engagements at Cuernavaca and Casimira, near Monclova and Santa Inez ranch, thirty five miles from Naupilmi, have been raised a second time. Railroad bridges between Torreon and Durango had not been repaired up to Tuesday night.

According to Lieut. Hall, of the Fourth U. S. cavalry, Lawrence Converse and William Blatt, were not only arrested on American soil but were taken back to American territory twice while being conducted to Juarez. Reports were completed today on the Mexican Northwestern and freight traffic will be resumed Saturday.

Rebels Dynamite Trail.

MEXICALI, March 31.—Scouts under Francisco Quijada were busy all day blowing up the Pichachos trail with dynamite, in anticipation of the immediate approach of the Mexican federals from Tecate under Col. Mayol. Dull explosions could be heard all the afternoon from points along the boundary, thirteen miles away.

The trail in portions is very narrow, and it is evidently the plan of the insurgents to make it as nearly impassable as possible and then post a strong force to attack the federals as they appear.

It is expected that Berthold will arrive from Alamo with his force of seventy-five to assist Quijada's twenty-five men at the pass.

Salinas, who is in command here despite the protests and denials of Loyola, is plainly worried over the situation. In the event Mayol beats back the combined forces of Quijada and Berthold at the pass, the federals can easily proceed and form a cordon about this city up to the boundary, and starve the insurgents out.

The supply of rations here will

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